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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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WEATHER:
FAIR.
Temperature 71° F.
Humidity 85.

October 3, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 78° 2 p.m. 82°
Humidity 77 67

October 3, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 71° 2 p.m. 75°
Humidity 85 75

7768 日八十月八

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917.

三拜禮 號三十月十英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Heavy German Attacks Fail.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The enemy counter-attacked most heavily in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets, this morning, on a front for which they have already fought most hard. A bombardment of great intensity preceded the attack, but our reply was considerably more violent. Mist hampered the attack at the outset, but the conditions improved later. The first attack was launched at 6.15 on a wide front astride the Menin Road. The first and second waves were so badly hampered by our artillery that they did not reach us. The third wave got into contact but broke and fell back in the face of a steady, devastating machine-gun fire. Simultaneously a body of our men, cheering, broke forward in pursuit and established themselves one hundred yards in advance of the previous line. The second attack at 8.40 was almost everywhere repulsed. Our posts were slightly bent back at one point, but the fighting continued. These operations have been terribly costly for the enemy.

Desperate Fight on French Front.

London, October 2.

A Paris communique says:—There are somewhat lively artillery actions on the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked between Chateau Wood and Bezonvaux. A desperate fight ensued in our advanced trenches, ending in our favour, the line being completely restored.

Our bombing machines also dropped over two thousand kilograms of explosives on depots at Roulers, six thousand kilograms on railway stations at Masnuywilly and Thionville, an aerodrome at Chumblay, bivouacs at Spincourt and Tilly, and a munition depot at Longue Farm, where a violent explosion was observed. We brought down two aeroplanes yesterday.

German Claims.

London, October 2.

A German wireless (official) message states:—We captured a portion of Polygon Wood, five hundred metres deep, and withstood repeated counter-attacks. We penetrated a rear French position near Bezonvaux, taking one hundred prisoners.

Dunkirk Seriously Bombed.

London, October 2.

A French communique states:—There is marked reciprocal artillery firing on the whole of the Aisne front, especially in the sector of Craonne. Our artillery dispersed enemy forces massing in the region north-west of Rheims. The artillery duel was particularly intense on the right of the Meuse during the night, from Samogneux to Bezonvaux. We stopped two attacks in the Beaumont sector, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy. Enemy aeroplanes very violently bombed Dunkirk. There is serious material damage and there were numerous civilian victims. We carried out reprisals by dropping bombs on Stuttgart, Trever, Coblenz and Frankfurt-on-Main.

More German Wastage.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Yesterday and last night the enemy made five attacks with fresh troops between the Ypres-Menin Road and the north-eastern corner of Polygon Wood. They also attacked Zonnebeke. All six attacks ended in complete failure, with the exception of the posts reported lost yesterday. The enemy suffered heavily and did not gain any advantage. We repulsed raiders south of Lens.

How a Famous German Airman was Killed.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, giving instances of the feats of British airmen, tells how the famous German airman Voss was killed. Two British aeroplanes saw Voss's triplane with another aeroplane engaging a British machine and hastened to the latter's assistance. One of the British machines was piloted by a crack airman and the combat resolved itself into a duel between him and Voss. For a while they made a running fight, maintaining a stream of bullets from their machine guns and manoeuvring for position so that the wings of the aeroplanes were frequently within a few feet of each other. When the Englishman had replaced his ammunition drum for the third time, he succeeded in getting above Voss, who shut off his engine and dived to the west. The Englishman followed and got a good burst of fire right upon Voss whose machine glided down until it bumped on the ground and it is evident that Voss was killed in his seat.

An airman, who crossed the enemy line at Zonnebeke had an exciting experience. He dived down from two thousand feet, and, firing his machine gun, scattered a party of Hunns. He bombed a munition dump and was attacked by superior forces. He dived through the barrage into the British lines with his aeroplane crippled. He was wounded in the leg. Two stretcher bearers were carrying him in, when a shell killed one and wounded the other. The aviator rose to assist the injured man when a second shell wounded him, whereupon he limped to cover.

Four British aeroplanes attacked nine German machines and sent down five, one of which was on fire. All our machines returned safely.

Frightful German Losses.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—As a result of the fighting arising from the German counter-attack yesterday, our position beyond Cameron House seems to be largely if not quite restored, while elsewhere we advanced over a hundred yards, owing to the gallantry of the Welsh troops, who drove back the enemy. We learn that the ground in front of our lines is strewn with German corpses. The enemy suffered frightfully in his unsuccessful attempts to regain some shell holes across which he had to regard as tactically valuable.

There is a considerable proportion of Poles and Alsatians among the new troops which the Germans hurried up to defend the Menin Ridge. The Germans are desperately anxious to impress their people with the extent of their "victory" in Flanders, where they are resorting to an old trick. The mere handful of prisoners they have taken in recent fighting have been sent to a number of places where a number of prisoners previously taken are assembled, and the prisoners are marched through the town while they are being photographed for the benefit of the German public.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MESOPOTAMIA VICTORY.

Thirteen Thousand Turkish Prisoners.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the British troops have taken prisoner thirteen thousand Turks in Mesopotamia.

Some of the Captures.

London, October 2.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Owing to the extent of the fighting area at Ramadiah, it is at present impossible to give the complete captures, which include thirteen guns, twelve machine-guns, 600 wounded and 3,200 unarmoured prisoners, of which 200 are officers. We have buried 200 Turks.

A Plan Unsettled.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers give prominence to the Mesopotamia victory, which, they point out, has upset the Germano-Turkish preparations for an attempt to recapture Bagdad.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

A Tribute from America.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department's second official communique, in commenting on the immense strategic importance of the British thrust on the Menin Road and the futile German counter-attacks, says:—The superiority of the British over the enemy has been conclusively proved during the engagement of the past week. Furthermore, it shows that the fighting stamina of the Germans has deteriorated, not that the enemy did not display great skill and determination in his repeated counter-attacks. It finds that the outstanding feature of the fighting on the French front is the enormous wastage of German man-power.

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for War, is preparing to issue a weekly communique on the progress of the Navy's war preparations, also disclosing, officially, something of the work done by the American naval forces in European waters.

THE RAID ON LONDON.

Ten Killed and Thirty-eight Injured.

London, October 2.

The Press Bureau says that in last night's air-raid ten were killed and thirty-eight injured. It is officially stated that all our pilots have landed safely during the last eight days' air raids.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICANS.

A Pointed Warning by General Botha.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that at the opening of the South African Party Congress, the Chairman, Mr. Van Heerden, the Minister of Agriculture, dealing with the subject of industries, congratulated the country on its great progress and unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the war.

General Botha, in the course of an address, emphasised the fact that the war had been forced upon the Allies and that the only thing to do now was to fight to a finish. An inconclusive peace, he said, would only mean another and perhaps greater war in the future, which would constitute a serious menace to Africa. Let the peace, General Botha added, be one which will be beneficial to the whole world and enable every country to shape its future on a sound basis. Referring to the republican propaganda, General Botha pointed out that the people of South Africa lived under a Constitution which granted every kind of liberty. It now seemed, he said, as though the Nationalists wished to break down the Constitution which they themselves had helped to draft. The Nationalists, he asserted, were not in earnest, but only wished to gain a few votes. He was second to none in his love for the republican system, but he warned the propagandists that they were playing with fire. In conclusion, General Botha denied the rumours of coalition with the Unionists, maintaining that it would be dangerous to swap horses in the middle of a fast-running stream and also dangerous to go in for new ventures when the main object should be to see the war brought to a successful issue.

Congress debated a resolution with the Nationalists and finally passed a resolution of preparedness to bring about a better understanding on the basis, first, of the maintenance of the Union Constitution, secondly the carrying out of obligations contracted therewith, and thirdly the maintenance of South African Party principles. Both the mover and seconder of the resolution emphasised they could have nothing to do with the Nationalist Republican propaganda which would be fatal to any possibility of a reunion. The subsequent discussion disclosed the clear and emphatic repudiation of the Republican propaganda; an amended motion unanimously endorsing Mr. Merriman's anti-Republican resolution, as adopted at the last session of Parliament.

MORE RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

London, October 2.

A Russian wireless (official) message states:—We advanced a mile in the Riga area, in the Kronenberg-Spitals-Grundquell sector.

FIRE IN MUNITIONS FACTORY.

London, October 2.

The Press Bureau announces that a serious fire and explosion have taken place in a munitions factory in the North of England. There has been much damage to the factory. No deaths are yet reported, but a number of workers are injured.

FOOD ECONOMY IN AMERICA.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, appeals to the country to observe a huge food conservation week, from October 21 to 28, emphasising the demands upon the United States, and declaring:—The Allies are now fighting on the basis of defence. They must be fed, and food will win the war. The movement includes a house-to-house canvass of twenty-five million families.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S LATEST ADVENTURE.

Aerodromes and Dock Gates Bombed.

London, October 2.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Sunday, bombed hangars at St. Denis Westrem, the aerodrome igniting. One fire was visible for thirty miles. We also bombed Ziebrugges dock-gates. We made another raid on St. Denis Westrem at noon on Monday. There were several direct hits, and we also ignited two sheds. The shed hit on Sunday appears to be completely gutted.

Fifteen Aeroplanes Reported Destroyed.

London, October 2.

A message from Amsterdam says it is reported that fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed in the Allied air raid on the St. Denis Westrem aerodrome on September 30.

What the Bombs Did.

London, October 2.

During the air raid on St. Denis Westrem a bomb made a big hole in the railway line. A troop train was bombed and derailed. There were a number of casualties.

A WISE DECISION.

London, October 2.

A notification in the Gazette prohibits the export of all articles to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, except printed matter.

SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to remain at their posts for the present.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIAN TURKESSTAN.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says agitators at Tashkent, supported by two regiments, have declared their independence and rejected an ultimatum from the Government, which sent troops to suppress disorders. The Muzhiks and Military Oudets at Tashkent are opposing the rebels. Oudets have occupied the fortress.

A CALAIS DISASTER.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a building has collapsed at Calais. Twenty persons have been killed.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FOR HOLLAND.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to the Handelsblad Germany is supplying twelve aeroplanes to the Dutch Army.

BOMBS DROPPED ON DUTCH TOWN.

London, October 2.

A message from the Hague states that six aeroplanes of unknown nationality dropped two bombs on Sluis, destroying two houses. There were no fatalities.

U.S. LIBERTY LOAN AND WAR TAXES.

London, October 2.

A New York message says that the Liberty Loan has started auspiciously with two subscriptions of ten million dollars each, by the New York Life Insurance and the Kahn Loeb Companies. From Washington it is stated that a War Tax Bill, raising \$2,575,000,000 in taxes, has been adopted by the House of Representatives, without a roll-call. The Senate is expected to adopt it tomorrow. A further credit of \$50,000,000 has been extended to Britain, making a total thus far of \$1,240,000,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LONDON AGAIN RAIDED.

The Whole Sky Alight.

London, October 2.

London experienced its sixth aerial raid last night. The firing stopped shortly after ten o'clock and generally the bombardment was not as continuous as on Sunday and Saturday. Still the firing was more frequent, but the barrage when it started seemed heavier. The whole sky was alight with shrapnel bursts and star shells, whilst shrapnel fragments whistled overhead. The first reports from the coast are that the bomb dropping was mostly on open fields.

Ten Bombs Dropped.

London, October 2.

It is unofficially estimated that ten bombs were dropped on London district last night. Several fell in waste ground and one near a hospital, breaking the windows. The raiders were plainly heard and some claim to have seen them. The sudden cheering at many points in north and south London was owing to the impression that some of the raiders had been brought down on fire.

Four Groups of Raiders.

London, October 2.

It is officially announced that a group of aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast at 7 in the evening going in the direction of London. They were followed after a quarter of an hour by a second group. The first attack on London was from the north-east at 7.45. The majority of the raiders were turned back, but one or more penetrated the defences and bombed the south-western district. At 8.15 the second group attempted to cross the defences north-east and north of London, but were unsuccessful until shortly after 9, when a few passed over London. Bombs were again dropped in the south-western district. A third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast but did not penetrate far westward. They dropped bombs at various places. A fourth group crossed the Essex Coast and approached London shortly before 10, but did not penetrate beyond the north-eastern outskirts where bombs were dropped. Reports of the damage and casualties have not yet been received.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 2.

Silver is quoted at 481. The market is dull.

CALL FOR A FREE PRESS.

New Part of the State Machinery.

Presiding over the Hampstead Garden Suburb Summer Meeting, Lord Barnham replied to Mr. A. G. Smith's remarks on the degradation of the Press. He suggested a comparison with the brutality of the eighteenth century or the kind of controversy that was waged in newspapers fifty years ago. It was wholly a mistake to think that war brings profits to newspapers. This war has wiped out their profits. He told his hundred years ago. Lord Barnham said that he had picked up all his knowledge from the newspapers. Under representative institutions—which, as in the Australian Senate, might give one party a unanimous vote—the Press was the best safeguard of the minority—the shield and bulwark against tyranny, whether of king or of democracy. The Press was now part of the machinery of State, but he hoped that this arrangement would not survive the war. Continental newspapers were unaided, and therefore, as in Germany, they were despised by publicmen. Noble spokesmen contemptuously of them than Treitschke, and one of Lord Barnham's diplomatic friends had assured him that the Kaiser was constantly angered by the British Press, because he was convinced that it was inspired by the Government.

Mr. J. A. Spender admitted that the new Press was inevitable—the old was rather a solemn and limited product; but he saw dangers ahead. The Press that should be the pillar of liberty might become a persecuting Press. Because the Press required such vast capital, the number of papers was diminishing—new ones could not be started—and an increasing number of readers were served by a diminishing number of writers. He regretfully said that he could not advise young University men to enter so adventurous a profession, where the real openings were so few and tenure was so precarious.

Mr. P. W. Wilson stated that out of 3,500 Pressmen in the National Union of Journalists 2,100 received less than the National Insurance limit. If the Press was at times aggressive it was because statesmen did not sufficiently rely on the House of Commons. He declared that no statesman is destroyed by paper darts, save with his own consent, and that recent Governments would not have fallen if a frank appeal had been made for the support of Parliament against the hostile Press.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

B. H. K. Yacht Club.—Annual meeting 5.30 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Open-air.—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Open-air.—8.15 p.m.
Theatricals.—8.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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CABLE LAID 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3/4 to 1" CIRCUMFERENCE
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ALLSOPP'S

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CAN BE CURED.

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all night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this entirely incurable malady.
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Hongkong, 10th August, 1917.

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GENERAL NEWS

An interesting visitor
Captain Hardy, now living in
Portland Or., who is the only
survivor of the party of Com-
modore Perry who visited Japan
sixty years ago, will leave Seattle
for Japan on October 20. Upon
arrival in Japan, he will deliver a
series of lectures on Perry's
mission to this country. His
travelling expenses will be covered
by subscriptions from Japanese
readers of the American, says the
Japan Advertiser.

Hercules at the Front.
There is an Italian giant,
named Maciste, who has been
doing heroic work with the Al-
pines over the Austrian frontier.
He was discovered by a party of
Italian cinema artists, and, with
the sanction of the Italian War
Office and the help of captured
Austrians, a drama illustrating
the war in the Alps was construct-
ed. The resultant film was shown
at the Alhambra to an astonished
audience. Nothing like it has
been seen since the exploits of
Samson. Maciste falls Austrians
—men and horses—as if they
were toys. He carries five
wounded men on his back at
once. A gun is mounted on him
and he doesn't flinch.

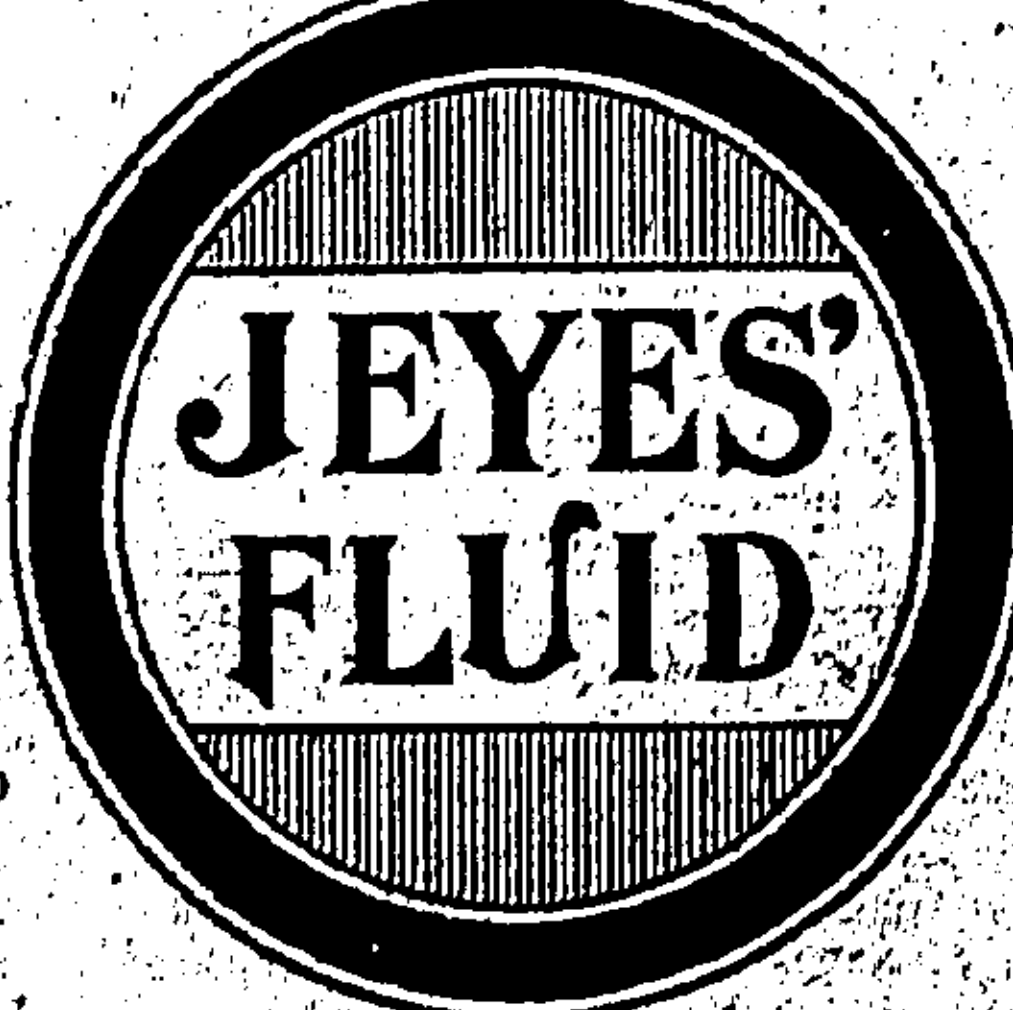
200,000 Cottages Wanted.
Speaking on "Town Planning
at the Close of the War," at the
Hampstead Garden Suburb, Mr.
H. R. Aldridge said that during
the first year after the war 200,000
cottages would be wanted. The
problem was: How were they to
be supplied? There were 800,000
soldiers in the Army, and at
least 900,000 engaged on Govern-
ment work. Various conditions
made it almost certain that cot-
tage rents would be increased
at least 4s. per week, and it was
possible that the men returning
home would refuse to pay the
increase. The problem of how
to supply the required houses
must be dealt with at once.

Official News.
The Peking Evening News,
referring to the departure from
Peking of Mr. M. A. von Rosthorn,
the late Austro-Hungarian Minis-
ter to China, says:—"Now that
von Rosthorn is out of the coun-
try it is only fair to state that this
former representative of the dual
monarchy in Peking was much
less a diplomat than a sinologue,
that he made many Chinese
friends, that he personally had a
great fondness for China, and
that he earned the goodwill of
many of the enemies of his nation
through his great capacity for
quarrelling with the Germans
with whom he had little or
nothing in common."

For a Good Cause.
In a recent issue of the Echo
de Paris, M. Frederic Masson, the
historian, who is also one of the
administrators of the Oeuvre des
Cephalins de la Guerre, says that
the profits of the performance in
Shanghai of the Navarraise and
Beve de Pierrot produced by Mme.
Thun and Mr. de Luca are en-
abling eleven children, whose
fathers were killed in the war,
to be clothed, fed and educated
until they reach their majority.
It is a happy piece of news
which all who partook in these
productions will learn with
pleasure, observes the N. C.
Daily News.

Standardised Boots.
Enquiry is being made with a
view to the production of stand-
ardised boots for civilians to be
made under Government control
and supplied at fixed prices,
states the Shoe and Leather
Record. The object is to econo-
mise both labour and material.
At present the suggestion has
not got beyond the stage of
receiving official consideration,"
said Mr. J. A. Craig, secre-
tary of the Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers' Association. "But
it has been put into practice in
France, and as a wartime measure
I see no objection to it here. The
most economical boot from the
point of view of fitting the plain
foot is up kind. Embellishments
would, of course, be ruled out, as
also would fancy indoor or fancy
shoes. While there are plenty of
boots to be seen in the shops there
are few suitable for ordinary
work, and the Government
have no objection to the
standardisation of boots for
civilians to be made under
Government control and sup-
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Shoe and Leather Record. The
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of receiving official considera-
tion," said Mr. J. A. Craig, sec-
retary of the Boot and Shoe Man-
ufacturers' Association.

"THE BEST OF ALL"



PRICES
1 gal. \$2.25
5 " \$15.00
10 " \$100.00

PRICES
1 gal. \$2.25
5 " \$15.00
10 " \$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (Sole Agents)
Des Voeux Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

New French Ministry.
M. Boopé, the new French Minister to Peking, the Journal de Peking states, is 55 years of age and entered the diplomatic service on September 20, 1888. He is a diplomat of wide experience, his last appointment being to Serbia, where he shared in the perils of the Serbian retreat.

Shanghai Man Decorated.
The many friends of M. Marcel Chapeaux will be pleased to hear that he has been decorated with the Military Medal for bravery in the field as officer de liaison at Hill 60, near Ypres. Mr. Chapeaux, who was a member of the Shanghai Fire Brigade and took a prominent part in local sport, was appointed interpreter to the 142nd Infantry Brigade. — N. O. Daily News.

Electrical Exhibition in Tokyo.
Ever since its establishment in 1892 the Japan Society of Electrical Engineers has rendered worthy service in promoting electrical industries. By way of marking the remarkable development of the industry, the Society will open a large exhibition at Ueno Park from March 20 to May 20 next. The Board of Management consists of Viscount Dr. Kaseho Sayematsu, Patron, Mr. K. J. Komatsu, President, Mr. Yojiro Tachikawa, Vice-President, and Dr. Iwasaburo Nakahara, Vice-President.

State as Marriage Broker.
German organization has found a fresh field for its activities in the promotion of matrimony. The Tagliche Rundschau says:—The Provincial Committee of the National Foundation of the Province of Saxony has issued the following manifesto:—"The remarriage of young war widows constitutes an important factor in the economic restoration of the province. This cause is best served by the marriage of war-shouldered soldiers with the widows of the fallen. To this end the Provincial Committee has entered into an agreement with the local committee of the National Foundation at Magdeburg whereby complete information concerning war widows on these part and war-injured men on the other will be available free of charge to the public at all branches of the foundation."

NOTICES

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell Roses on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY 6th October to

LADY MAY

Government House. Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "OUR DAY."

NOTICE.

The "Glen" Line Ltd.

WE have this day been appointed Agents of the "Glen" Line Ltd. All enquires should henceforth be addressed to the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.
Agents, "Glen" Line Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central.
2 blocks West of Court Market.
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. It is the only one of its kind. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other conditions. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each. Price 1/6 and 2/6 respectively. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

FOR
\$60.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts
that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

MOUTRIES. & Co., LTD.



THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



WHEN IN DOUBT

concerning PRINTED
Matter, send to us and
we will take that load
off your mind. We can

do for you what we have done for
others; make your Printing an
asset not an expense.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.,

Works Duddell Street. Telephone 1916.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY
DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 28, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

NOTICE.

8% MILITARY LOAN

THIRD DRAWING FOR
REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
to the public that the third
drawing for the redemption of
the 8% Military Loan will take
place in Peking on 2nd October
1917, the total amount to be
drawn being \$1,700,000. The
serial numbers of drawn bonds
will be published in the Govern-
ment Gazette.

THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE.

Peking, 8th September, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

SHOP TO BE LET.—Situated
in the HONGKONG HOTEL
BUILDING, facing Queen's
Road. From 1st November 1917.
For further particulars apply
Manager, Hongkong Hotel Co.
Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in
Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells,
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
ate. Tel. No. K.3. Apply T. E.
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at
2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,
Central.
OFFICE in KING'S BUILD-
INGS.
HOUSES in MORETON TER-
RACE and Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES on Shamshien, CAN-
TON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A gentleman
TUTOR to give lessons in
ENGLISH, two evenings a week,
before 7 P.M. Apply to—F.M.S.,
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced
and reliable BOOK-
KEEPER required. Application
with testimonials to be addressed
to Box No. 1131 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

NOTICES.

MAISON LILY
TELEPHONE 2336.

LADIES' FRENCH
DRESS-MAKERS
and MILLINERS.

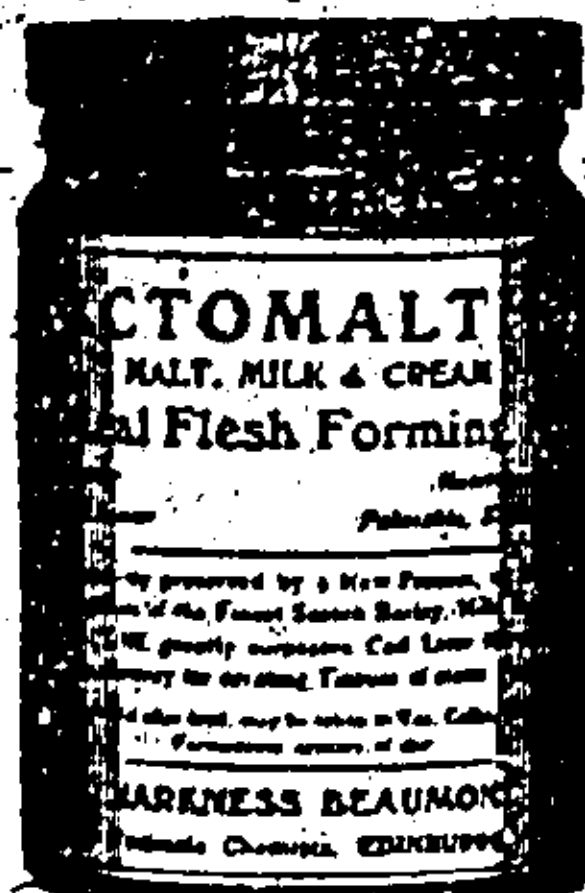
Now open

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.)

LACTOMALTINE.

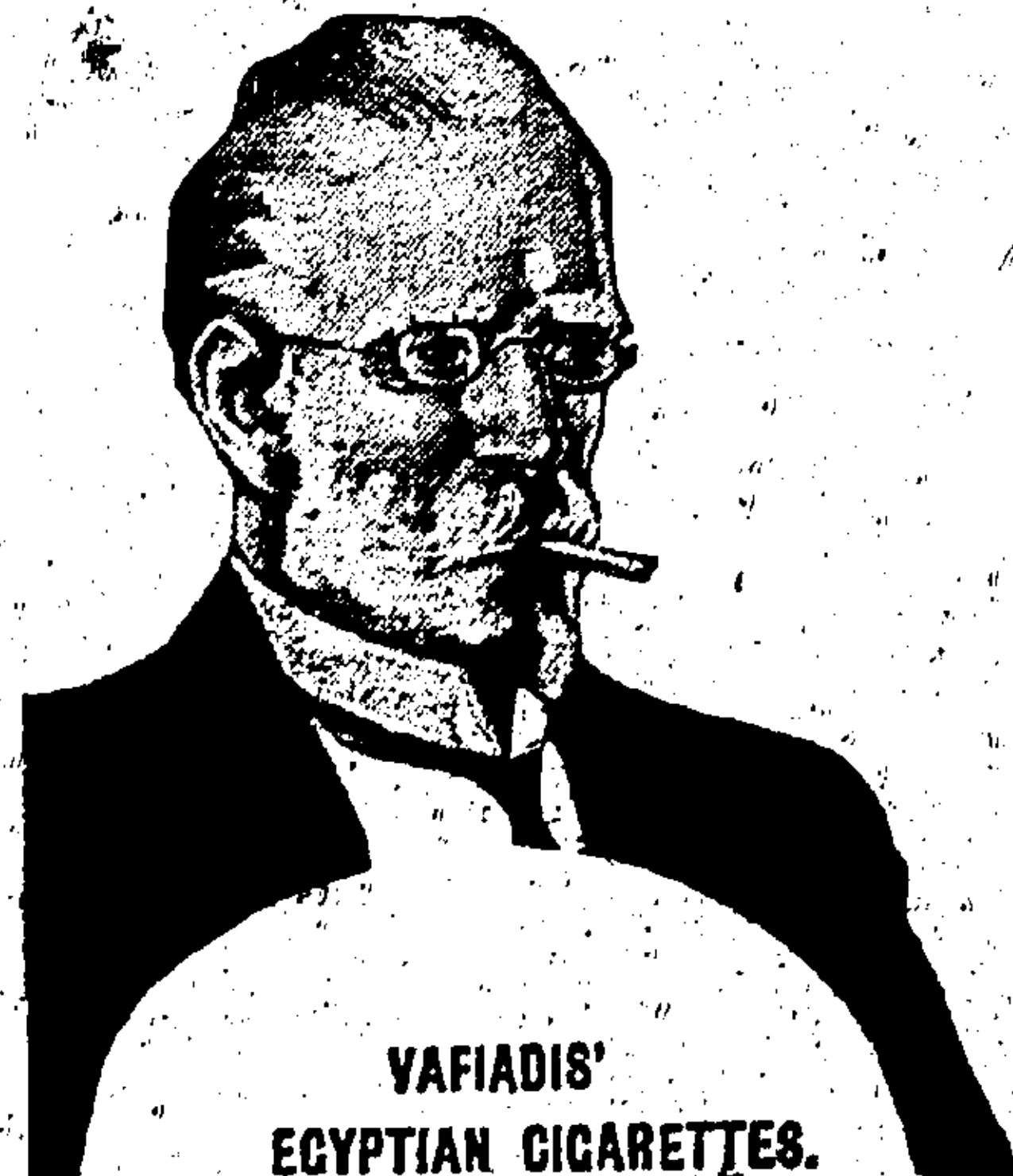
An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties
of the FINEST EXTRACT OF "MALT" obtained from the
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and GREASE.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in
Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency
in the formation of tissues of stable texture,
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

SHILLCOCK'S
GENUINE MCGREGOR
FOOTBALL
BOOTS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS & COLLEGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AERTEX
WOOL SOCKS

JUST RECEIVED.

STOCKED IN

GREYS, TAN, BLACK & KHAKI

PRICE \$1.25 pair

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,
OF CHINA. TEL 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:
7 Jinkee Rd.
Shanghai.



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Hankow
FANS
IN
STOCK.

LOWEST
PRICES.

FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

KYL-FYRE.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.
Over 2,000,000 now installed in res-
taurants, offices, shops, factories, hotels,
banks, public institutions, theatres, hos-
pitals, steamers, yachts, motor boats and
motor cars. METAL TUBE CON-
TAINING DRY POWDER, NON-
CORROSIVE AND NON-ACID. WILL NOT
DAMAGE MACHINERY OR PA-
PER. WILL EXTINGUISH BLAZ-
ING FIRES.
Agents—FRANK SMITH & CO.
6 Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.
Telephone 2290.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indent
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plats and Watches,
Photographic & Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilsmen's Stores,
etc., etc.
Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold
on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
10, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANON, LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeper sobers us again"—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Since the overthrow of the Monarchist plot in China, very little has happened to bring that country into the limelight so far as its internal affairs are concerned. Ex-President Li has gone into obscurity, and his place has been taken by Feng Kuo-cheng, of whose activities, however, very little has been heard since his assumption of office. The burning questions of dispute which were convulsing Chinese political life immediately before the abortive attempt to reinstate the boy Emperor have likewise fallen into the background, and so far as her internal political life goes, China has of late presented the appearance of a nation in a state of suspended animation, except in so far as the Canton fiasco is concerned. Whether this calm presages well for the future it would be hard to say, for China always has been, and probably ever will be, a puzzle to Western observers.

Though on the surface, affairs may appear quiet and tranquil, there is never any knowing exactly what is transpiring beneath. For the moment, it is the South which gives the appearance of providing fresh troubles, for in addition to the revolution movement headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen—for that is what it amounts to—there is the unrest in Hunan, created by resentment at the appointment by the Central Government of a new Tachan. Thus it comes about that there is much preparation for military operations, and we have the old familiar spectacle of one group of the Chinese Army arranging to meet in conflict with another. These are the incidents which almost make one despair of a sufficient unity ever being engendered to make China a strong and powerful nation, fully capable of controlling its own destinies. Incidentally, too, one may be pardoned for wondering upon what reasonable basis Dr. Sun's movement in Canton rests. We hear a lot of talk about the "illegal Cabinet" and the like, yet we see no disposition on the part of the Kuomintang upstarts to obey anyone else save their own good selves. Originally, too, the movement was conceived and directed against the concentration in military bands of power in Peking; yet we find Dr. Sun setting up his own "Military Government", under which he has assumed the high-sounding title of Generalissimo and taken to the wearing of a gorgeous military uniform such as he seems to think befits his own importance. At first, he had hopes of being able to draw into his net all the prominent politicians of Southern birth, but, instead of gaining ground, his scheme has gradually fallen into disfavour, until to day he finds himself very largely isolated, with an order for his arrest issued by the central authority.

In the midst of all these under-currents we get the announcement that a National Council is being convened in Peking for the purpose of drawing up a new Election Law, after which Parliament will be elected as soon as possible. This, it is hoped, will pacify the more moderate of the Southern leaders. As to that, we can only express the sincerest hope that it will. The present is not the time for internal discord in China, when the one great need is that all parties shall pull together for the country's welfare. But we are afraid that the day is still far distant when anything like a general pacification will be witnessed in this distracted land. Chinese politicians have not yet learned to co-operate; group still distrusts group, and faction still sets itself against faction. Neither the arranging of new election laws nor the summoning of a thousand Parliamentarians will alter these facts. But until the lesson of co-ordinated, self-sacrificing effort is taken to heart, there will always be a danger of fresh commotion breaking out. Will China ever realize that truth? Upon the answer to that question depends the future of the nation.

What About Russia?

We have heard so little during the past few days of Russia that the little that is sent to-day is exceedingly welcome, and all the more welcome because it indicates that on the Riga front, at any rate, the Russian Army seems still to be sound and reliable. No news is generally believed to be good news; but to most people, we are inclined to think, it would be much more satisfactory if we heard news from the other Russian fronts similar to that which we still continue to hear from the front in the vicinity of Riga, which for the time being—and owing entirely to the general upheaval in Russia—is at present in the hands of the Germans. On the fall of this important city, the enemy loudly boasted that it was but the preliminary step towards the capture of Petrograd. That was quite some little time ago now, and the Russian capital seems to be—in fact, is—more safe from an enemy attack than it then was. The reason for this is not far to seek, as it is to be found almost wholly in the splendid stand which the Russian Army on the Riga front has been making ever since Petrograd was seriously threatened.

Russia Sound at Heart.

This bears out the opinion recently expressed by a distinguished American journalist, who stated that when once—and perhaps not until then—the Russians were threatened in a vital spot by the enemy they would pull themselves together, throw aside their Utopian theories of Anarchism and fanciful ideas of fraternising with the enemy, thus proving themselves capable of maintaining their national integrity and of ejecting the enemy. Gradually, it is dawning upon the Russians, that even more important and much better than the overthrowing of a tyrannical Oligarchy and the setting up of a Republic in an outburst of enthusiasm is the readiness and the ability to preserve the State in such a crisis as it is now confronted with. We are also among those who believe in the soundness of the Russian nation, and of their ability to rise superior to the ordeal through which it is passing. Already in the splendid news from the Riga front they are giving proof of this. In one of the latest telegrams to hand it is shown that not only are the Russians holding their own but that they are actually making substantial progress. In the sector known as that of Kronsberg-Spitali and Grondoli, in the vicinity of Riga, the Russian Army has advanced a mile. This is the news that causes us and all who believe in Russia to feel hopeful regarding the future, and we do not doubt that once our great Ally regains his equilibrium, after the exciting shocks of the Revolution, he will even more effectively than at present deal with the enemy.

London's Lot.

London is indeed craning its neck for news of the Russian front, and it is not surprising that the news which is coming in from the Riga front is being eagerly followed. The fact that the Russian Army has advanced a mile in the vicinity of Riga, the Russian Army has advanced a mile. This is the news that causes us and all who believe in Russia to feel hopeful regarding the future, and we do not doubt that once our great Ally regains his equilibrium, after the exciting shocks of the Revolution, he will even more effectively than at present deal with the enemy.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of novels for the troops from Mr. W. J. van Wageningen.

DAY BY DAY.

IN ORDER TO TEACH MEN HOW TO REBAPTIZED, IT IS NECESSARY FULLY TO UNDERSTAND THE ART AND JOY OF REBAPTIZED.—Russia.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of Belgium's Independence (1830).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Pupils Believing Girls' School; \$40.

Motor Car Accident.
The police report that a Chinese boy, aged seven years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received through being knocked down in Queen's Road East by motor car No. 29.

Police Coolie Robbed.
A coolie, employed at the Central Police Station, was sent down to the town a few days ago to buy stores, and as he was going into a medicine shop in Queen's Road, \$8 was stolen from his pocket. He arrested a man behind him, and before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, told his story against the defendant. The accused, an obvious opium fiend, denied the theft. Defendant was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

Offered a Bribe.
A marine hawker, of Kowloon, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with offering a bribe of thirty cents to a lakong. He was first arrested for having no licence and on his way to the station he offered the money to be liberated. Inspector Gordon stated that the marine hawker in Kowloon was becoming a nuisance by their cries. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's hard labour.

A Nice Distinction.
A Chinese, who had been shopping in Sincere's this morning, was leaving, when a pick-pocket jostled against him and stole \$8 in notes from his pocket. The thief ran away but was caught in Wing O Street with the money in his possession. When brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, he said "I did not snatch it, but picked it out of his pocket." Inspector Kent proved a previous conviction for a similar offence, and his Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

No Duty Paid.
When a Japanese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing three bottles of Sakura beer without paying duty, he made the defence that the agents for the beer had given them some beer to drink on board ship, but as he was coming ashore for the night he thought he would bring it with him to drink. Inspector Sit stated that the man was found on the shore of a sampans. The duty payable would have been about 25 cents. He thought the man's story was a correct one. A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the beer ordered to be confiscated.

Defendants Argue in Court.
Before Inspector Wilted told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when the ship carpenter and third engineer of the river steamer Kwongwai, were charged with possessing ten tins of opium, that the panelling of their cabin—just behind the bows—was discovered to be fitted with small compartments for the purposes of smuggling. They were taking the opium to Canton. The first defendant frankly admitted that he was trying to get the opium through but pleaded "We only got a small commission." The second man denied all knowledge or collusion, whereupon the defendants had a heated argument in the dock. His Worship discharged the second man, and on the first he imposed a fine of \$750, or four months' hard labour.

WAR LETTERS.

A Hongkong Man on Active Service.

From Inspector William Hill, of the Sanitary Department, who recently went home for war service, we have received two letters. In the first of these he says:—

"Somewhere, Aug. 15, 1917.
"Dear Sir,—Arrived in England quite safe. Was there only three weeks, and am now on my way to—But I mustn't tell you; or you won't allow. Have been all through France and Italy and seen many things. Have had a good, too, since leaving Hongkong. Not seen any of the other boys since I joined up, except Inspector D. Davies, whom I saw at Charing Cross and also at Blackpool. He has joined the R. A. M. Corps, in which Corps I also am serving. I left Inspectors Old and Kelly in London, and Inspector Thompson left the boat at Marseilles, bound for England overland.

"We are now on active service and razzing it in good style. Those who have never been through it have not the slightest conception of what it is like to be in an Army at war. The Army of peace-time and the Army of war-time bear no comparison. We are getting good food and plenty of it, but of course we don't get feather beds.

"It is pretty hot where I am now; just sultry, but those who have been used to England all their life are beginning to feel it. As soon as I reach the end of this journey I will write you many things. Am keeping a diary of daily happenings, which will no doubt prove interesting reading. I often think of the easy chair in Hongkong, and how we several times fought out the war from behind a good cheeroot. How vastly different it all is in reality! Glad to say am in good health and spirits, and I intend to do my bit with a good heart. If you can find room for these few lines in your paper, I would like, through the medium of the same, to take this opportunity of sending greetings to all in Hongkong, and wish them the best of luck. I hope some more will come along and help us.

In his second letter Inspector Hill, writing from the 47th Stationary Hospital, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, says:—
"Once again I have successfully dodged the Kaiser's 'Tin Fish' and am safe on land some thousands of miles from England (and Hongkong). Where I am I dare not say, but there is sand, eternal sand, and sea, and sky. And everything is white where the sand lays, or where the sand drifts. And the sky is blue; oh, so blue—a great deep, wonderful impenetrable blue, such a contrast to the eternal sand. And the restless, murmuring sea, of blue and of green mixed, a dark, blue, and a dark green, and a mystic meeting of sea and sky in the distance. The red-tintedness of the East is here; it can be felt, it lives; it permeates every pulsating nerve, it thrills. You can touch it, can feel it, can reach out to it. Soft in the breeze and soft to the eye, gently soothing to peaceful sleep. And in the midst of all a harsh note, like a jingling crash of broken bells of brass. The eternal khaki, the tramp, tramp of feet, the bugle call, the sharp, short word of command. Hark? Yes; the world is at war.

Art Gifts to Glasgow.
Scottish newspapers announce the bequest of a valuable collection of Reuburn portraits to Glasgow by the late Miss Isabella Ann Hay Janet Campbell, daughter of the late Mr. Munro Campbell, merchant, of that city. A will, dated January 3, 1916, Miss Campbell bequeathed to Glasgow Corporation, free of death duties, 17 family portraits, mostly by Reuburn, on condition that they shall be hung in one group in the Kelvin-grove Art Galleries, under the designation of "The Miss Isabella Campbell Collection." Miss Campbell also directed that the Reuburn group of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell of Killybeg, be given for life to one of the beneficiaries under her will, with reversion to the Corporation, for inclusion in the collection.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Mothers and Children," gravely states a contemporary's headline. But what we should like to know is where "poor father" comes in.

"Philippines and Obsolete Labour," says another. Hongkong has suffered from the same disease for a long time.

Another heading:—"Trade as a Weapon."—We hope this is going to be special "strafing" to give the Hun his quietus after the war. We shall be disappointed if it isn't.

If a certain Bill passes the Legislative Council, Hongkong will soon be singing: "We've come to the end of a chit-less day."

"Gentlemen, this; ditto thick."—No; this isn't from a matrimonial agency's list. Merely an extract from a publisher's catalogue.

"Why not wake up fresh and fit?" we read. Why so? Some of the Defence Corps members after a night at Stonecutters could give a pretty good reason.

Congratulations to our contemporary for referring to the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates as "W. & S. Delegates." No reference to the Whisky and Soda Brigade in Hongkong, we assume.

"Army Book," says a heading in a Home newspaper. Which calls to mind the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are viewing with extreme misgivings the pile of uncomfortable foot-war which they may be expected to don.

A contemporary's heading says:—"Sanitary Services During a Battle." We in Hongkong have had a sample during normal times. We tremble to think what they might be like in a scrap.

On hearing of the increased pay promised by the Government, several Hongkong Tommies are said to have become delirious with delight. They are now debating whether to buy war lottery tickets or Peak residences with the extra money.

We should imagine that the Oriental who advertised for board and lodgings with a "respectable" English family did not receive many replies. This young blood expects a good deal for his money,—respectability, the fat of the land, and free tuition in English, we suppose.

"The postponement of the boxer indemnity payments for five years will relieve China of the annual financial burden of nearly thirteen million dollars," according to an announcement. Perhaps. Not if the here-to-day-and-gone-to-morrow politicians get their fingers into the pie.

Many people would like to know who the gentleman was that turned up for a recent Volunteer Reserve Parade dressed in regulation uniform except for a pair of dancing pumps. To say the least, it did look a little strange to see his puttees finishing so abruptly, leaving exposed a pair of ankles.

It would also be interesting to know who the lady was who screamed so frantically when the lights went out at the Helena May Institute concert, during the interval for refreshments, and why so many damsels showed unmistakable signs of embarrassment when light suddenly shone out again.

U. S. Naval Construction.
Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a recent address to the cadets at the Annapolis Naval Academy, said that including the estimates under consideration \$400,000,000 was appropriated to naval construction by the United States during the past year, while the increase of personnel, recently has far surpassed the increase of material. The number of ships in commission during the last six months has been tripled.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

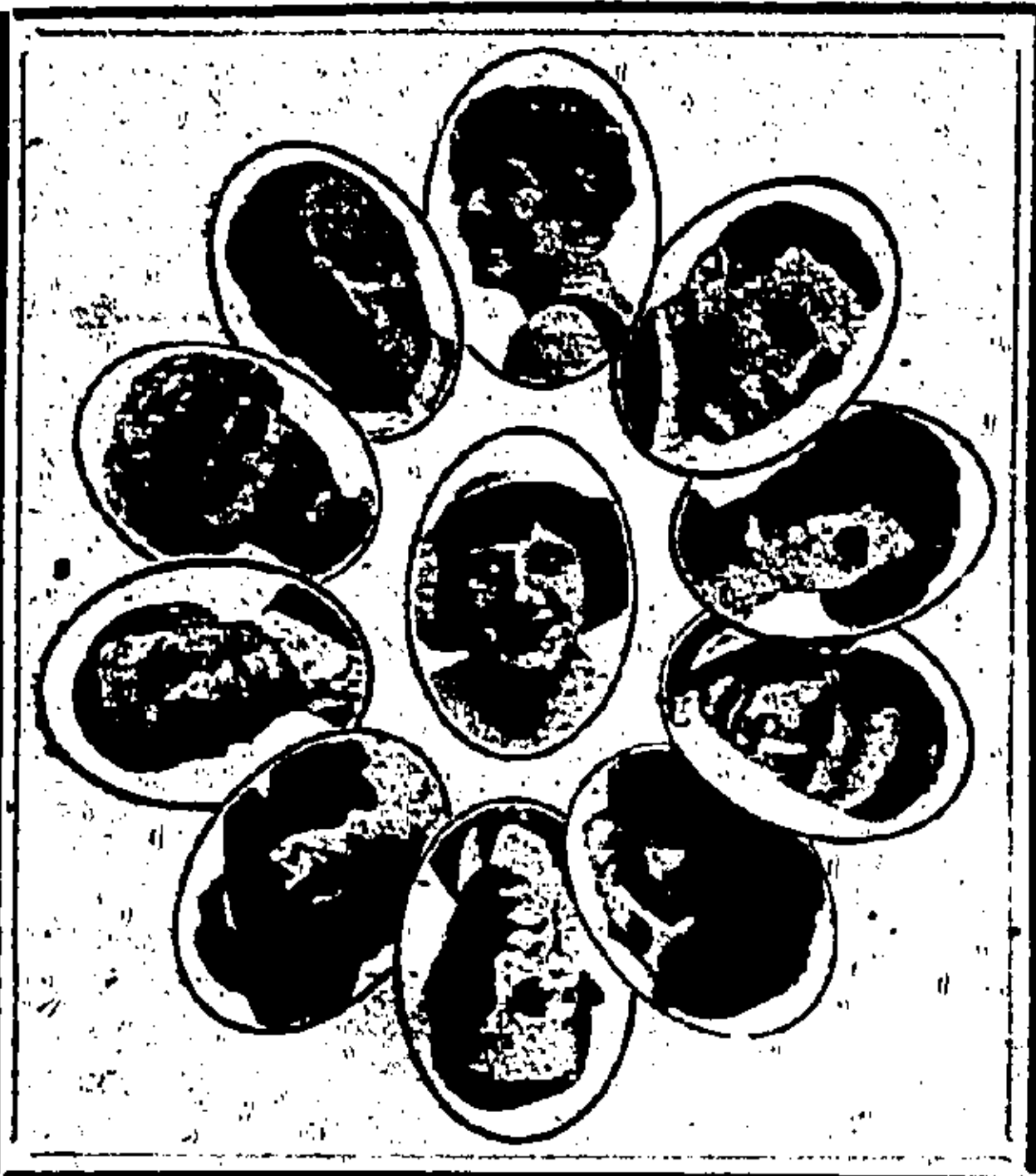
One of the Home papers has been pointing out that Lord Finlay, who has just entered on his 76th year, graduated in Medicine before he entered Law—to achieve, of course, a brilliant and almost instantaneous success. His Lordship is by no means the only legal luminary who, having failed in one profession, made good at the Bar. The late Mr. Justice Backwell had travelled along several walks of life before he decided to eat his dinner at the Temple. Again, comparatively few of the public are aware that Sir Charles Wyndham, the famous actor, was in his young days a medical man, and in that capacity served throughout the war between the North and South 60 years ago. Strange to say the profession that seems to offer more opportunities to men trained in other occupations is that of arms. There are quite a number of instances of famous generals who were absolutely unversed in the military art till well on in life. The classic instance, of course, is that of Cromwell, who at 40 was a small farmer in Huntingdonshire, and at 45 was the greatest captain of his age.

The Production by Sir Henry Dakiel, in the House Commons, of a "dud" shell is by no means the only strange article that has been thrust on the notice of Members during the course of a debate. The late Frank Hugh O'Donnell, when he was advocating the abolition of flogging in the Army, once started the House by holding up a set of nine tails, with which the punishment was inflicted. Subsequently it was ordered to be put on the library table of the House, and its inspection by Members did not lead to its abolition. Again, Lord Swift McNeill, another Member, once produced a beating ram, that he asserted had been used during an Irish riot. But the exhibit that caused most remark at St. Stephen's was the specimen of a margarine, which Lord Playfair insisted upon holding up, as it was the nose of a Member. It is generally forgotten that so great a Parliamentarian as Burke himself adopted this aid to oration when he fourished the dagger at the astonished eyes of the Speaker.

The British is not the only censorship, which makes amusing slips. We read, (says a Madras paper) that the American censorship, naturally anxious to conceal for a while the name of the port at which General Pershing landed in England, allowed the cables to mention that among those who received the distinguished American soldier was the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. We do not know if anyone has kept a scrap-book of censorship humour, but it would be worth reading. The deletion of "kings" from the quotation, "the captains and the kings depart," probably remains the finest piece of absurdity perpetrated, but it has competitors. We ourselves know of a case in which a war correspondent's description of a British unit charging "mad with anger" was solemnly altered into "half-mad with anger," lest the sanity of the British army should be questioned—as an oddity it once was during the African war, when an Italian paper translated Mr. Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" as "Mad-Mendicant."

In his book, "La Dernie Romanoff," M. Rivet tells a nice story of Ruykun and the Grand Duke Nicholas. The monk went to the Grand Duke and told him that the Virgin had appeared to him in a dream and had told him that Russia must at once make peace with Germany and end a wicked war. The Grand Duke inquired when the vision had appeared. "Three days ago," said Ruykun. "That's strange," replied the Grand Duke, "for two days ago the Virgin always comes to me in a dream and warns me that a second world war would come to me with anguishing terrors for a separate peace. She told me to kick the Russian out of the war, to the very end." Within a week the Grand Duke was released of his commission and sent to the Caucasus.

"THE FANTASTICS."



Above we give a group picture of "The Fantastics," a clever and versatile company of novelty entertainers which is to open a season at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next. This morning Miss Madeleine Clarke, the advance representative of the Company, gave us a call and had much to say of the all-round ability of this "little party," which has been got together in Australia by Mr. Frederic Shipman and is now playing at Manila, the first engagement it has fulfilled. The company contains high-class English, American and Australian artists, and is headed by Miss Billie Weston, a noted American comedienne, who has a very fine reputation. It is particularly strong in musical ability and dancing acts, while humour is an essential element of its repertoire. Later, we hope to give some further details of the personnel of the company. It is due to arrive here on Monday from Manila, where a great success has been scored, and to open the following night. Booking begins on Monday at Messrs. Moutrie's.

SHANGHAI'S FUTURE.

Is It Threatened?

Shanghai is now threatened from another quarter, says *Middle's Review*. Only a few weeks ago we printed an article explaining how the Japanese steamship companies were planning to make Kobe the centre of the shipping business for China, the cargo from and to Shanghai and other Chinese ports to be transhipped at that port instead of being carried direct. About the same time an article was published in the newspapers at Manila outlining a plan to make Manila the centre of America's carrying trade for the Far East. It would seem that it is the plan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to put on a number of small vessels of about 2,000 tons each, to run out of Manila to Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and other Far Eastern ports, the cargo being brought direct from America to Manila for transshipment there to its eventual destination. The idea would be to leave the Japanese cargo business almost entirely in Japanese hands, the Pacific Mail steamers only calling at Japanese ports to cater for the passenger traffic.

From time to time during the past half century there have been prophecies and plans regarding the future of Shanghai. Several decades ago Sir Robert Hart, the eminent organiser of the Chinese Customs Service—who was usually right about most things he gave his views on—expressed the opinion that Shanghai at that time had reached its zenith and that Chinkiang, some distance up the Yangtze river, was its logical successor. The fact as developed, however, is that Shanghai at that time, compared with what it is at present, was a mere village; and today the visitor from abroad has spread before him a city with well over a million inhabitants, with every modern improvement (except a sanitary sewerage system, which is badly needed). As an instance of Shanghai's up-to-dateness it may be mentioned that this Settlement was equipped with steam- and motor-propelled fire engines before New York City had them. Whether, with both Kobe and Manila after its scalp, Shanghai is at last "up against it" remains to be seen. Looking at the matter casually there does seem to be something wonderful about the fact that Shanghai, with extremely heavy tonnage dues, should have grown as it has. There would seem to be an anomaly about the fact that cargo should be brought up from the shores of the Pacific through a muddy, congested, silted, narrow, treacherous little creek for a distance

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated August 3, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issues shows an increase of £863,600, as compared with last week's return.

The receipt of \$8,045,000 is reported at Philadelphia from Canada. On the other hand \$4,113,000 has been engaged for export, mainly for Japan.

Gold to the value of a million and a half sterling is being shipped from Japan to India.

Silver.

The price rose 2½ to 4½, on August 3rd, and after remaining at that figure next day, rose by substantial fractions at a time to 48 1/16. This figure is a fresh record since January 1892.

The market has been furnished for supplies, although demand cannot be described by any means on a large scale.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Notes in Circulation ... 9519 9718 9931

Reserve in silver coin and bullion 2219 2431 2638

Gold coin and bullion in India ... 711 698 703

Gold in England ... 442 443 442

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,400 bars, the same as reported last week.

The stock in Shanghai on August 4th 1917 consisted of about 21,350,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 ounces, as compared with about 20,600,000 ounces in sycee and 15,500,000 ounces on July 28th 1917.

Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco to China. Quotations for bar silver p. c. std.

Aug. 3, 41 cash; Aug. 4, 41 cash; Aug. 5, 41 1/2 cash; Aug. 8, 41 7/8 cash; Aug. 9, 42 1/16 cash.

Average, 41.487.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar gold p. c. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 17/16½, above that fixed a week ago.

of about twelve miles, and then the greater part of the cargo destined to make the same trip back again on its way to other parts of China. By all the rules of logic, Woonung, right on the shores of the sea, is the place where the commercial city should be located. But it is not, and there are a number of reasons why such is the case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WAR BONDS DRAWING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The question of War Bonds Drawing, as put forward by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, is extremely misleading.

It is perfectly useless to quote Isaiah. The good old Prophet condemning idolatry has nothing to do with the present case. To "prepare a table for Fortune" does not convey at all the idea of any lottery. The custom was, in Egypt, on the last day of the year, to dress a table full of food of every description and then to offer up libations to the Goddess of Fortune in acknowledgement of the prosperity of the year just ended and wishing fertility for the new year to come. This was an old superstitious tradition which Isaiah describes as consisting of preparing a table for Fortune and in filling up mingled wine unto Destiny. The Israelites cursed that idolatrous worship, and, for that monstrous evil, were destined to slaughter.

The Rev. Mr. Macdonald is creating a horrible confusion when he is mixing Religion with War Bonds Drawing, amusement with sin, charity with imprudent and unwise gambling.

Would it be too much to invite Mr. Macdonald to study the simple question of the morality of human acts? Many a thing condemned by a Government is not a sin, and many legal restrictions have no moral fault attached to their transgression in itself, but are simply Government measures to which we have to submit not *sub culpa*, but only *sub pena*.

There is no Divine Law forbidding lotteries as such, and lotteries are therefore permitted if the end for which they are made is good, if the motive is honest. That is the theological side of the question.

The legal side of the question rests on the possibility and power of the Governor of Hongkong to alter a Government law. In many countries, lotteries are forbidden, but exception is made for charitable purposes or public utility, and, in the case of the War Fund, we say that the question of conscience is out of place. Our brothers are not only allowed, but are ordered, to fight, and they give willingly their blood for the country; so we may be well allowed to give a few dollars in the form of a lottery to help them and alleviate their privations and sufferings.

Where we all agree is on the practical fact that no man can reasonably gamble beyond his own private means. But the abuse ought not to imply the condemnation of the use.

I sincerely believe that this is the way in which we should regard the question of the War Bonds Drawing.

Yours etc.,
AN ADMIRER OF REV.
MACDONALD.
Hongkong, October 3, 1917.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Three New Bills at To-morrow's Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, the Orders of the Day being:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Exemptions in certain cases.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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COLLARS
assures perfect sit and fit, as well as healthful ease and comfort.

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U.S. CONSCRIPTION.

Calling Up of Single Men Favoured.

Washington, August 25.—President Wilson has written to the Secretary for War, Mr. Baker, expressing a view that the drafting of married men whose heads of families should be carefully examined, to avoid it, if possible, and expressing the view that single men should be taken where it is possible.

As the President is empowered by the Draft law to make the regulations under which it will be carried out, the effect of his letter to Mr. Baker is to throw his influence toward a more liberal policy for exemption of married men than heretofore has been pursued by the Provost Marshal-General's office.

The President's view is in conflict with the interpretation now placed on the law by Army officers. They contend that, as history of the law shows that Congress viewed down amendments to exempt married men, there is no legal authority for exempting them, except on the grounds of dependency.

The President's letter probably will be made public by Mr. Baker.

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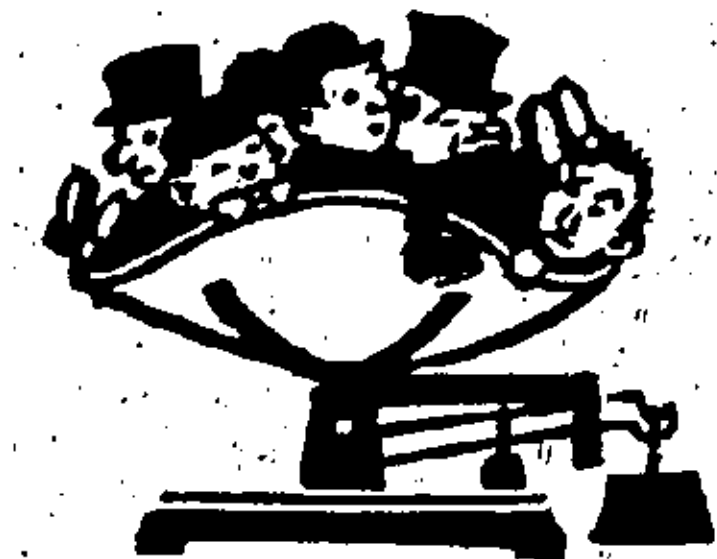
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the dainty little gentle laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the packet from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 So. Second St., Philadelphia.

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SAKURA BEER

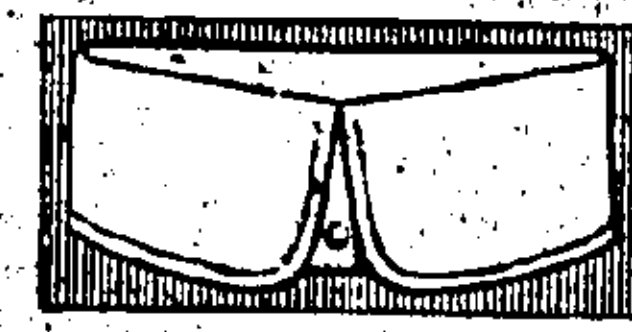


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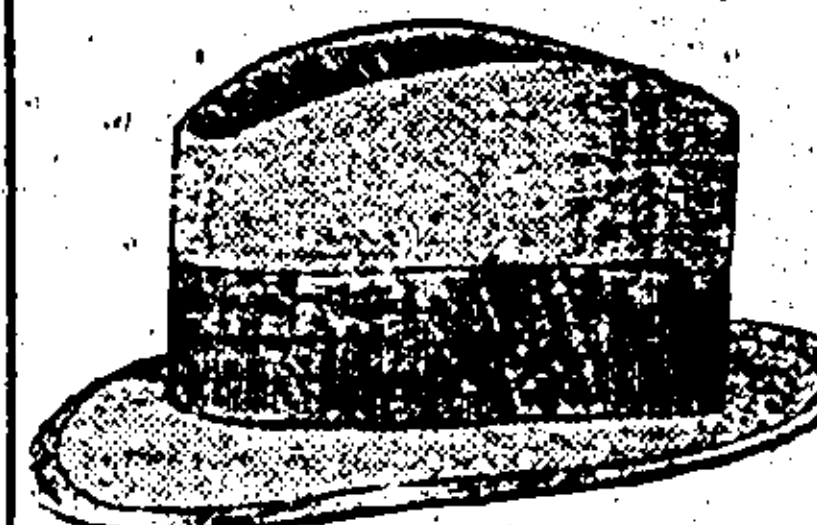
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 {MON., 8th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 {MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 {WED., 24th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 {WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai	T. 8,000 {THURSDAY, 4th Oct.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 7th Oct. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HONGKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination: passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Scandinavian American Line's Dividend.

The annual report of the United Steamship Co. of Copenhagen (Scandinavian American Line), indicates that the company derived most of its profit from the United States service. For the business year 1916 (the company declared a dividend of 35 per cent. as compared with 25 per cent. for the previous year. The gross revenue was \$1,183,223 crowns (\$21,998,713), as against 64,784,133 crowns, and the net profit 23,572,022 crowns, as compared with 20,317,315 crowns. The report states that there was some improvement in conditions in the course of the year, and in the second half they were more favourable than they had ever been since the beginning of hostilities, owing to the removal of the difficulties that had hindered direct imports into Denmark. The results of the overseas voyage were good and in addition considerable profits were realised from interest and exchange operations. In the North American trade the passenger traffic both eastward and westward was about the same as in the preceding year. Generally speaking, however, the Scandinavian tourist traffic lost its international character. The eastward cargo traffic gave employment to all the tonnage that could be spared, and was maintained at the previous year's level until the summer months, when there was a considerable decline in the demand for tonnage to Denmark, and a number of ships had to be used for full corn cargoes to Sweden. The westward traffic was normal. Altogether the trade with America was the chief contributor to the good results of the year.

German Shipping After the War.

The following is a fuller report of Herr Heineken's statement already published.—As the North German Lloyd Company has issued no reports to its shareholders since the beginning of the war, the statement made by Herr Heineken, its general director, in the year book entitled "The War and Shipping," with particular reference to the North German Lloyd, contains much that is of interest. During the period of enforced and almost complete trading idleness the company has turned its attention in several directions. It took charge of emigration from regions occupied by German and Austrian troops, and superintended the transport to Holland of people from those districts who wished to join their relatives across the Atlantic. For nearly two years past the company's provisioning office has arranged the formation and supervision of something like 20 prisoners' camps, containing nearly 30,000 men. Its technical seafarers, too, have been, in an increasing degree, placed at the disposal of the Government for the production of war material. Two problems, Herr Heineken says, have been occupying the company's attention during war time. The first is the question of freeing German shipping, after the war from the London insurance market. In Bremen an effort is being made to establish this insurance business on national lines. As a foundation, the Berlin Insurance Company, Securitas, which has not previously dealt in shipping insurance, opened a branch for this business in Bremen, and with powerful banking support increased its capital from four to eight million marks. The second problem is shipbuilding to replace war losses. Herr Heineken says the company has a considerable number of ships on the stocks. Besides the great passenger steamers Columbus and Hindenburg, each of 35,000 tons, and the cargo and passenger vessels Muenchen and Zeppelin, of 18,000 tons, the company has in building a considerable number of large cargo boats. Herr Heineken goes on to dispute the statement that peace will immediately bring prosperity to German shipping. Though far from being a pessimist, he sees difficulties ahead, but believes that when Germany meets her opponents on the field of commercial enterprise again it will be her opponents who will first offer the hand of reconciliation. "Till that time comes," he goes on to declare, "German industry, commerce, and shipping will have a serious and difficult fight to face. Certainly the great lessening of freight rates, due in the first place to the activity of our gallant U-boats, will cause a big increase in freight charges when peace is restored. Shipping will suffer from that, and the question is how long it will enjoy these high rates."

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

After the Fighting.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there is only reciprocal artillery firing to record.

Good Aerial Work.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We twice attacked Contrebois aerodrome on Monday. Several bombs burst on sheds. We also bombed Thimieres aerodrome, near Cambrai, and twice attacked a German long-range gun. We brought down five machines and drove down three. Two of ours are missing. Our aeroplanes during September dropped 125 tons of bombs.

German Anxiety.

London, October 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the Germans are most anxious regarding the situation at Bois le Chateau, on the right bank of the Meuse, and have ordered the dominating points of the wood to be recaptured at all costs, as their present positions without the Orlu de la Vaux, which is a height on the eastern margin of the wood in French hands, are untenable. Hence there was a determined counter-attack on the 2nd instant, which failed with heavy losses.

NEW INTER-ALLY CONFERENCE.

London, October 2.

Reuter is informed that an inter-ally conference to deal with the treatment of enemy goods in occupied territory will meet at Paris on the 15th.

THE GERMAN RAIDS.

London, October 2.

A German official wireless message states:—Our aviators last night re-attacked London, Sheerness, Ramsgate and Dover.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

London, October 2.

At the South African Congress, resolutions thanking General Smuts for his services and hoping for a safe return, also on the question of providing land settlement for returned soldiers, were passed unanimously.

The Cape Branch of the South African Party presented to General Botha a eulogistic address, emphasizing that he had the support of a large majority of the people in the Cape Province.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The Pope's Latest Move.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* says the Pope has issued a Note to the Entente Powers intimating his reason for the belief that the Central Powers' replies to his Peace Note may be regarded as an intimation of Germany's readiness to evacuate Belgium and Northern France. He asks if he shall request Germany to state her precise conditions.

NEW ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 2.

An East African official message says:—We are steadily progressing to the south-west of Lindi and have repulsed strong counter-attacks. A German detachment consisting of fifteen Europeans, 160 native troops and several hundred carriers surrendered to the south-east of Kondea Irangi.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, October 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine says the Italians on the extreme end of the Bainsizza Plateau, between Podlake and Madonia, made a small but significant advance, capturing a valuable hill 2,500 feet high, after a heroic struggle, which changed hands frequently during the recent fighting.

UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER.

A Chinese Printer Convicted.

The case was proceeded with before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, in which the editor and printer of the Chinese Daily Press, the *Chun Ngai San*, were charged with printing and publishing the newspaper without being registered and also with failing to have deposited a bond.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the defendants were represented by Mr. E. Davidson.

It appeared that the printer acquired a lease of the paper from the original lessee in July last but failed to notify the Registrar of the change or to renew the bond which has to be deposited. The amount of the bond deposited should have been \$1,200.

Legal argument took place as to who was the publisher, and his Worship eventually came to the conclusion that the printer was discharging the duty.

Mr. Longinotto stated that the registration had not even yet taken place and every day the paper was published an offence was being committed.

His Worship decided to convict, but postponed his decision until Thursday next in order to give the defendant time to comply with the law.

AQUATICS.

More Events at the V.R.C.

There were some interesting swimming events at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening, when four most interesting items were decided, including the final of the 220 yards handicap and the 100 yards ladies' championship. At the sports proper last week, Lyon and Ocho came in a dead heat in the former event, and yesterday, after a keen struggle, in which Ocho showed up well at the start, Lyon secured the victory with a length to spare. Mrs. Hall was an easy winner in the ladies' championship. The team race proved a most exciting item, while in the water polo match between the V.R.C. and the R.G.A. the former had the better of matters all through, leading by two goals to nil at half-time and adding two more, without response by the gunners, before the final whistle sounded. At the close, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, U.M.G., presented the prizes in the Gymnasium.

Final 220 yards Championship of the Colony.—1, D. Lyon (31 1/5 seconds); 2, O. Ocho (34 seconds).

100 Yards Ladies' Championship.—1, Mrs. Hall (1 min. 53 2/8 sec.); 2, Mrs. Seale (2 min. 3 1/5 sec.).

Team race.—1, C. Ocho's Team (123 1/2 secs.); 2, Watson's Team (129 secs.).

Water Polo Match.—V.R.C. 4 goals; R.G.A., nil.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BIG GERMAN ATTACK IN FLANDERS.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy launched a powerful attack on a mile front northward of the Tyres-Menin Road and eastward of Polygon Wood. The infantry advancing in three waves was driven back in disorder and with heavy casualties. We followed them up and made a few prisoners. The enemy twice strongly renewed the attack and during the next three hours there was heavy fighting, but the enemy was repulsed everywhere except opposite the south-east corner of Polygon Wood, where he occupied two advanced posts. We made prisoners during September of 5,390, including 144 officers, and took eleven guns, including three heavy guns, 57 trench mortars and 377 machine guns.

The visibility improved on Sunday when there was much artillery and photograph work. Bombing continued without respite day and night. Eleven tons of bombs were dropped on the aerodrome of Contrebois and on billets and communications in the battle area and a dump and headquarters near Cambrai. The enemy carried out many bombing raids at night-time, but with little damage of military importance. The photographs of the results of the bombing at Contrebois aerodrome show that the shed was hit, while of three large machines landed in a field three miles south of the aerodrome two were clearly damaged. A large shed accommodating Gothas was reported to be set on fire last night. Four German machines were brought down and eight were driven down. Five of ours are missing.

AMERICA'S SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Washington, October 2.

A great campaign in connection with the second Liberty Loan began at noon and lasts for a month. It is planned to raise at least three billion dollars, while the Treasury expects that the over-subscriptions will swell to five million. It is the largest amount the people have ever been asked to absorb. Mr. McAdoo is touring the country making speeches and enlisting clubs, commercial organizations, schools and societies. The campaign was ushered in at many cities by bell ringing and whistling from factories.

THE MESOPOTAMIA VICTORY.

London, October 2.

H.M. the King has sent the following message to General Maude: I send my best congratulations to you and all the troops concerned in the capture of the Turkish forces at Ramadi. I fully appreciate the skill of the leadership as well as the spirit and gallantry of all ranks, which enabled them to overcome the difficulties of country and climate and the resistance of a stubborn enemy.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Huge Powder Plant Blasted into Dust.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—The huge explosives plant of Curtiss and Harvey, at Dragon, a few miles from here, engaged in making munitions for the Allies, was blown to atoms this morning by a series of explosions which obliterated the village, set on fire buildings and haystacks for miles around, shattered windows in towns eight miles from the scene and leveled a death toll which is estimated from 17 to 25.

The variance in the reports of deaths is due to the fact that the first explosion was so terrific that all the men working in the building were blown to fragments and no trace of their bodies will ever be found. When the disaster happened the employees were just changing shifts, and nobody knows how many persons were in the building at the time. Several thousand men are employed in the plant as a whole.

Caused by the overheating of the machinery in the nitrate building, the first explosion occurred at 7 o'clock. The fire spread with rapidity to the other buildings, and fifteen terrific explosions shook the countryside as the various parts of the plant were blasted into dust. Houses in Hudson, eight miles away, had their windows shattered, while the report was heard twenty and thirty miles. For miles and miles around a dense pall of smoke overhung the country.

The counting of the employees was impossible, as following the first explosion panic seized the workers and they fled from the village. The inmates of the nearby houses also sought safety in flight, and the surrounding woods are full of terror-stricken refugees.

Dragon village is gone. Forty houses were wiped out by the explosions and dwellings on farms a mile away are burning furiously. Debris, bricks and lumber cover the fields up to an incredible distance.

The moment the news reached Montreal, a relief train was dispatched filled with doctors and nurses, while Canadian Pacific Railway officials sped there, too. At noon the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was reopened for traffic. Credit is due the crew of the engine which succeeded in coupling to several cars loaded with explosives and got them out of the way.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May-Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged:—
Mrs. Dorothy Digby ... \$1,700
... .. 20
\$1,720

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Anniversary Celebrations in Hongkong.

We are informed by the Committee organized for the purpose, that the 7th anniversary of the Republic of Portugal will be celebrated at Kowloon on Friday, the 6th instant.

By kind permission of the Committee of the Club, a tea party for children will be held at the grounds of the Club de Recreio, on Friday afternoon, commencing at 5 p.m. In the evening there will be a concert at the Club. By courtesy of the Officers of the 74th Punjab, the band, under Bandmaster Vassallo, will play selections of music in the evening.

The Celebration Committee is organizing a sale of Portuguese National Flags during the day, the proceeds of which will be given to the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. The Committee hopes that the public will contribute generously.

The Water Supply.

According to the return just issued, the contents of the reservoirs in the City and Hill Districts are now level on the 1st instant amounted to 1,559.34 million gallons, compared with 738.65 million gallons on the corresponding date last year. At Kowloon, the reservoir was level with over-flow—352.50 million gallons—as it was last year.

The Curtiss plant covers five acres, with more than 150 buildings. Large quantities of explosives ready for shipment were stored there, and have been totally destroyed. The loss will be from five to ten million dollars, exclusive of the damage done to the village and surrounding property.

When the first news came through the opinion was expressed that it was the work of a saboteur. The Curtiss plant was a dynamiting outrage. Last week, according to the report, the Curtiss plant was dynamited. Many of the buildings were destroyed.

FOREIGN FIRMS.

Some Ridiculous Chinese Names.

Much fun has been indulged in at the expense of those Chinese who put up signs in English for the benefit of those who know no Chinese. Though their native names are always sensible, sometimes poetic, and never coarse, their descriptions of business, in the English language, are ludicrous in the extreme. But such errors are excusable, when we remember that the sign-writers and shop-owners have never been outside their native land, and have had no opportunities of acquiring English among English-speaking peoples. It is a wonder that they have picked up so much, and that they have acquired such useful scraps, and end, at all, Chinese who have emigrated and others who had local training, display a remarkable aptitude for mastering other languages than their own, and they use them with great facility and accuracy.

What of foreigners in Shanghai? They have an advantage over Chinese who have never been outside the confines of their own land, inasmuch as they hear the Chinese language spoken daily, and have every chance of avoiding similar pitfalls to those into which Chinese stumble who have never been in England or America. How few foreigners here know Chinese, and yet many indulge in sneers at Chinese who attempt English. How many of them are able to understand their own servants or assistants who speak Chinese only? They prefer the vicious lingua franca known as pidgin English. Some have a bowing acquaintance with a few words, such as *man man* which they think means "to stop" whereas it means "go slowly."

I remember an irate Briton swearing at a rich Chinese coolie, and, fearing something worse, I offered my services as interpreter, and John Bull raved because "this d-d fool does not speak a word of English." I explained to the coolie what His Excellency had said, and the reply was quite apposite, "But is not this China?" Just imagine a Chinaman behaving with such impudence in London, and complaining of a London cabby that the "d-d fool did not speak Chinese." What would the cabby not have said!

Take the foreign shop-signs or names of firms in Shanghai. Are they any better than those of the Chinese that have given cause for so much fun? Assuredly not. The names of Chinese and Japanese firms are in the very best style and taste. Further, the English used by Chinese conveys an idea of the nature of the business carried on, in spite of its faulty nature. But I defy any Chinaman ever to discover the meaning of a large number of signs so proudly displayed by many foreign firms in Shanghai. Notably are many of them utterly devoid of sense or meaning, but some are grotesque and silly in the extreme. Being in China one would have expected some crudities and absurdities to be easily avoided.

Some foreign firms have adopted the Chinese custom, viz., without any regard for the names of individuals concerned in the business, they have adopted "hong names" which have meaning, often of a very beautiful nature, and never misleading, but these are too few.

The Chinese have a proverb which says that "the two-busiest men are Mr. Profit and Mr. Ambition." It is remarkable that among the names transliterated by so many foreign firms in Shanghai, the character for "Untold profit" appears in innumerable instances. Take the following out of a much larger list, as examples, and, remember, they are names of foreign firms as they describe themselves in Chinese: "One hundred profits," "Untold profits," "We control profits," "We make profit out of guests," "Profits are coming," "We plan to make profits," "Our profits are good-looking." It is natural that firms here should aim at making profits, for is not that the main object of all business, but to declare to all and sundry an untruthfully this to be their aim, looking to Chinese, just fancy a firm calling itself in English, "Messrs. Virtuous Enterprise" or "Profits-in-time-of-peace and Company"—yet we have such in this city.

In other cases the combinations of characters mean the most absurd nonsense. "One man calls himself, 'Love, womb, Mongol and scholar'—what on earth does he mean? Another has adopted the firm name of 'We are a hundred presidents' and this is not from any of the small American states. Another is quite unconscious of the humor displayed by its hong name of 'Ah, honey, intelligent, receive.' One says it is 'Waves of the sea that make oceans' whilst we have further, 'We love ceremony,' 'Fly away' (this is not a garage company), 'Thoughts nourished by sand,' 'We worship stars' and a kindred one calls itself 'One hundred ears!' One of the least complimentary is 'We are universally stupid' but since it is self-inflicted, we do not complain. 'Mrs. Helms and peace'—this is not a lady; 'Eagle winnowing'; 'Muttering nourishment'; 'Our roots are virtue and plume'; 'We yawn together.' An institution which should have known better called itself 'Laughing Buddha,' and still another calls itself 'The old laughing one,' presumably at the profits it makes. 'The old servant, summer'; 'The clothes box is at the door'; 'The great stag'; 'Handsome in due time'—not a hairdresser; 'We benefit China'—this is good news for the staff sold in soap. Then we have 'Heavenly horse,' 'Horse and the Sea,' 'Horse teaches here,' 'Horse is boss here,' 'Or, Mr. South Gate,' 'Eight palms of profits'—there must be several members of the firm; 'I finished my father's profits,' so appeals for more for himself; 'Life is a bubble'—quite worthy of Tennyson; 'Loquacious pen'—not an editor, this; 'Palm, hemp, pills'—not doctors; 'We hold virtue like clothes'—to be changed at will we suppose.

The pity of it is that the firms who have adopted such names are quite oblivious of the mirth they cause to all Chinese, and of the contempt with which they are regarded by educated Chinese. How came they to adopt such ludicrous and senseless names? Ask 'Number One Boy or the compradore.' And now we all desire to capture trade in China. Does anyone in his senses think that such names as I have quoted, and there are dozens more equally absurd, can give any adequate idea to the Chinaman of the nature of the business carried on, or gain any respect for firms which are so lost to a true appreciation of Chinese learning and custom as to tarnish themselves in this fashion? No wonder the Chinese laugh! And rightly so. And before 'We sweep the mud from before our neighbours' houses, let us first sweep clean our own gates' as the Chinese proverb has it. 'Then we shall not have a lawyer dubbing himself 'The Holy Classic' or of another saying that he is 'An ugly scholar,' or of a certain association saying that it is 'All kingdoms foreign guns striking target company' or a certain light-giving company calling itself, 'The spontaneous light house,' which it is not, or a broker saying that he is 'A bill of exchange like an arm of the sea,' or a jeweller calling himself 'A crown that is a scholar.' And so forth, ad. inf.—From *The Eastern Critic*.

Smuggled Lottery Tickets. A ship's guard was charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with smuggling a quantity of lottery tickets into the Colony. The tickets were found round the man's waist. Inspector Brazil pointed out that the man was employed to help prevent the smuggling of such tickets. His Worship fined defendant \$200, or two months' hard labour.

Pacifist Lynched. A message from Batte City, Montana, states that a crowd of naked men removed from his lodging-house a man named Frank Little, a member of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, and lynched him. Little had frequently in speeches attacked the Government, referring in abusive terms to the American soldiers. On his body, when cut down by officers of the law, a card was found bearing the words: "Frank and last words: 'China take care of the world'."

Painstaking Thieves. A Chinese, charged before Mr. Dyer Bell with stealing a rubber tyre, valued at \$12 from off a ricksha belonging to a shop-keeper of Lee Yee Street, was sentenced this morning to three months' imprisonment. It was stated that the man had been employed by the shop-keeper for some time, and had been seen by the shop-keeper taking the tyre from the ricksha.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks	b.	\$340
Indos (Def.)	a.	\$331
Segara	a.	\$32
Longkate	b.	\$12
Wharves	b.	\$32
Kowloon Dock	a.	\$115
Shai Dorke & Co.	a.	\$72
West Point	a.	\$45
Ewon	b.	\$155
Kong Yik	b.	\$141
Dilly Farm & Co.	a.	\$31
Green Islands	b.	\$710
Electric	b.	\$48
Waterworks	a.	\$13

MOTOR FATALITY.

A Charge of Manslaughter.

A Chinese chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage Company, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, with the manslaughter of an eight-year-old boy, who was knocked down at West Point, on Saturday and killed almost instantaneously.

Dr. Macfarlane, stated that he examined deceased. The left leg was broken and the base of the skull fractured. The wheel of a motor car passing over the leg could break it, but he could not say if a wheel had caused the fracture. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

Sergeant Moore said that when he was called to the scene of the accident the child was lying dead in its mother's arms. There was a pool of blood on the ground where the woman was sitting down, and there was another in the centre of the tramline. Witness sent them to No. 7 Police Station. Motor Car No. 28 was pointed out to him where it was standing some little distance away, on the left side of the road. There was no one in the car, which had lights attached. The vehicle was taken away by another driver shortly afterwards.

Defendant said the boy was playing in the road. He (defendant) sounded his horn.

Mr. A. Lane, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade said he thought defendant was the man whom he passed on July 22 as a motor car driver.

The mother of the deceased gave evidence of the accident.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 2 as follows:—

One of the members of the Special Parliament has been arrested by order of the Superintendent of Police, being accused of using narcotic medicines and robbing a woman of a number of ornaments valued at a few thousand dollars.

It is reported that the rebel army in Liding is busy digging trenches for defence. It is also rumoured that Lung Chai-kwong will go over to Luk Wing-ling's party when the latter agrees to comply with the following three conditions:—1. If Lung is of the same attitude as the Tsohau of Yunnan, then all his property in that province which was seized last year shall be restored to him; 2. Lung to give a few thousand rifles to Luk Wing-ling in order to show his trust; 3. Lung's troops to co-operate with the Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops to march up to the North.

The Commander of the cruiser *Hoi Uhi* has received information from Admiral Chang Pih-kwong stating that Luk Wing-ling has agreed to form a mixed army to assist the Navy in a certain expeditionary movement. It will comprise one battalion of artillery, two of infantry, and one each of machine guns and engineers.

Painstaking Thieves.

A Chinese, charged before Mr. Dyer Bell with stealing a rubber tyre, valued at \$12 from off a ricksha belonging to a shop-keeper of Lee Yee Street, was sentenced this morning to three months' imprisonment. It was stated that the man had been employed by the shop-keeper for some time, and had been seen by the shop-keeper taking the tyre from the ricksha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Triumph of Money Power.

Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable to reflect upon at the third anniversary of the war than the whole position as regards finance, wrote the city correspondent of the Times on the anniversary of the declaration of war. Whatever else may have been taught us by the past three years, it has definitely been shown that such a war was not made "impossible" by financial considerations, as the Russian economist M. Bloch, followed later by Mr. M. Norman Angell and others, had previously contended. On the contrary, the more practical view that war-making would never be prevented merely by want of money or by the staggering cost has been abundantly justified. It is in one respect undoubtedly the facts have shown how correct the assumption was that the theory that money difficulties must exclude the idea of a prolonged war of this magnitude, even though the conclusion itself was wrong. For on the financial side the events of these three years of war, and the continued outpouring of money that has been demanded, have passed all the limits that would previously have been regarded as credible. Even soon after the war started, it is safe to say that no competent economist or financier would have admitted to himself as possible that at the end of three years Great Britain would be successfully financing it at the rate of expenditure now actually reached. Yet the world has learnt to think in hundreds and thousands of millions where formerly it only thought in millions and tens of millions. One thing, at any rate, may be said with perfect confidence. In spite of all the natural anxieties that may afflict those who, looking to a considerable prolongation of the war, ask how even greater increases of expenditure are to be met and still greater increases of debt eventually liquidated, the financial power of Britain, both absolutely and relatively, has never been more triumphantly demonstrated than in its position at the end of three years of war. Alone among the belligerents it is paying for a large proportion of the cost of the war out of an enormously increased tax revenue. Huge as is the absolute increase of our National Debt, its service in interest is simply covered by the increase in revenue, while, in proportion to the national wealth, its total amount is still very far short of what the National Debt was in 1917, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, proportionately to the national wealth a hundred years ago. It is at least reasonable to suppose that, in the long years to come, we and our children, and if necessary, our grandchildren, will be able to shoulder this burden no less successfully than the generations after 1817 in the case of the debt contracted during the preceding 23 years of war. What is our actual position today? Votes of Credit have been exhausted to an amount of 4,640 millions in these three years. If we add to this our expenditure outside Votes of Credit, we may put the total national expenditure during the three years from August 4, 1914, to August 4, 1917, at approximately 5,160 millions. Towards this we have provided about 1,250 millions out of revenue, and about 3,900 millions by an increase of our National Debt. But this latter figure has been artificially swelled by our having lent no less than 1,171 millions to our Allies and Dominions; this is not our own expenditure, and in the main may be regarded as an investment. There is certainly justification at this moment for taking it as part of the debt on which we shall have to find the interest after the war, and we are entitled at present to put it in a separate account. If we do, the real addition to our debt is only about 2,730 millions, making the present total amount about 3,380 millions, as against 600 millions before the war started. Germany's debt to-day is more like 5,000 millions. She is spending now at a rate of over £2,000,000 a day, and we are actually spending rather less than that on our own services, ordinary and extraordinary, if we exclude (as the

OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20.00

WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED)

FOR CASH ONLY

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

figure given for Germany excludes) any financing of the Allies. The is still some misconception on this point, but Mr. Bonar Law's recent figures are quite clear. So far during the present financial year our irreparable expenditure excluding advances to our Allies and Dominions, has averaged about £4,500,000 a day, and our daily expenditure outside Votes of Credit would increase this to about £5,300,000 a day. Our actual expenditure, including loans to the Allies, has, however, been at a rate of about seven millions a day since April 1 last. The most striking proof of our ability to meet this expenditure, including the service of the loans we have had to raise, has been the increase in our revenue since the war began. Before the war our Budgets were balanced at about 200 millions for revenue and expenditure. In the current year a revenue of 638 millions had been budgeted over the preceding year. But already, in these earlier months of the year, there is an increase of 61 millions in the revenue as compared with the same period last year, so that the probability is that the estimate will be considerably exceeded and that the receipts may be between 650 and 700 millions. And how about British credit—that impalpable force which has been the foundation of all our financial success in the past? After three years of war we may feel securely that it is even more firmly rooted than in all our history. This single factor, we believe, is destined in the future to play the most potent part in the recovery from the destructive effects of the war itself. Alone of the European belligerents we have remained on a gold basis in spite of all the difficulties of an unprecedented drain of money and the necessity for making the

pound sterling the medium of payments abroad on behalf of our Allies as well as ourselves. The fact that British credit has stood the strain as it has done during this critical time will establish it more firmly than ever throughout the world after the war. It is not merely a question of the rates at which this country could borrow during the emergency of the war, it is shown directly in the continued supremacy of the pound sterling as the basis of our own and of international finance. German credit—particularly as tested by the depreciation of the mark abroad to a mere half of its value, under conditions of an overseas trade practically killed and therefore not calling for payments abroad, whereas British imports have been largely increased—has received a blow from which it is not likely to recover in our time. But British credit is undimmed.

THE WORLD'S BREAD.

There would be plenty of work for everybody after the war, said Mr. Sidney Webb in an address delivered at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Summer Meeting recently. There was going to be a world shortage in raw material, and the country would have to wake up and produce. There must be no cancellation of war bonuses, which were given not for the duration of hostilities, but to meet high prices arising from them. There would be an insurrection if wages were reduced. Famine would probably take place, and all the nations must agree that there must be an equitable distribution of their exportable surpluses to those other countries needing them. There must be no priority either in class or country. It must be a case of nobody having cake till everybody had bread.

VISITING

THE HOME OF

PRIMO BEER

Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE

Wine and Spirit Merchants

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY

OCTOBER 2, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100.

Chinese, 20 pips, 34 1/2 dts.

Chinese, 10 pips, 17 1/2 dts.

Hongkong 20 dts, 34 1/2 pms.

Hongkong 10 dts, 17 1/2 pms.

Hongkong 5 dts, 8 1/4 pms.

Hongkong 2 1/2 dts, 4 1/4 pms.

Hongkong 1 1/4 dts, 2 1/4 pms.

Hongkong 3/4 dts, 1 1/4 pms.

Hongkong 1/2 dts, 3/4 pms.

Hongkong 1/4 dts, 3/8 pms.

Hongkong 1/8 dts, 3/16 pms.

Hongkong 1/16 dts, 3/32 pms.

Hongkong 1/32 dts, 3/64 pms.

Hongkong 1/64 dts, 3/128 pms.

Hongkong 1/128 dts, 3/256 pms.

Hongkong 1/256 dts, 3/512 pms.

Hongkong 1/512 dts, 3/1024 pms.

Hongkong 1/1024 dts, 3/2048 pms.

Hongkong 1/2048 dts, 3/4096 pms.

Hongkong 1/4096 dts, 3/8192 pms.

Hongkong 1/8192 dts, 3/16384 pms.

Hongkong 1/16384 dts, 3/32768 pms.

Hongkong 1/32768 dts, 3/65536 pms.

Hongkong 1/65536 dts, 3/131072 pms.

Hongkong 1/131072 dts, 3/262144 pms.

Hongkong 1/262144 dts, 3/524288 pms.

Hongkong 1/524288 dts, 3/1048576 pms.

Hongkong 1/1048576 dts, 3/2097152 pms.

Hongkong 1/2097152 dts, 3/4194304 pms.

Hongkong 1/4194304 dts, 3/8388608 pms.

Hongkong 1/8388608 dts, 3/16777216 pms.

Hongkong 1/16777216 dts, 3/33554432 pms.

Hongkong 1/33554432 dts, 3/67108864 pms.

Hongkong 1/67108864 dts, 3/134217728 pms.

Hongkong 1/134217728 dts, 3/268435456 pms.

Hongkong 1/268435456 dts, 3/536870912 pms.

Hongkong 1/536870912 dts, 3/1073741824 pms.

Hongkong 1/1073741824 dts, 3/2147483648 pms.

Hongkong 1/2147483648 dts, 3/4294967296 pms.

Hongkong 1/4294967296 dts, 3/8589934592 pms.

Hongkong 1/8589934592 dts, 3/17179869184 pms.

Hongkong 1/17179869184 dts, 3/34359738368 pms.

Hongkong 1/34359738368 dts, 3/68719476736 pms.

Hongkong 1/68719476736 dts, 3/137438953472 pms.

Hongkong 1/137438953472 dts, 3/274877906944 pms.

Hongkong 1/274877906944 dts, 3/549755813888 pms.

Hongkong 1/549755813888 dts, 3/1099511627776 pms.

Hongkong 1/1099511627776 dts, 3/2199023255552 pms.

Hongkong 1/2199023255552 dts, 3/4398046511104 pms.

Hongkong 1/4398046511104 dts, 3/8796093022208 pms.

Hongkong 1/8796093022208 dts, 3/17592186044416 pms.

Hongkong 1/17592186044416 dts, 3/35184372088832 pms.

Hongkong 1/35184372088832 dts, 3/70368744177664 pms.

Hongkong 1/70368744177664 dts, 3/140737488355328 pms.

Hongkong 1/140737488355328 dts, 3/281474976710656 pms.

Hongkong 1/281474976710656 dts, 3/562949953421312 pms.

Hongkong 1/562949953421312 dts, 3/1125899906842624 pms.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) — France 45,000,000.

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Berthelot.

General Manager — A. J. Pennotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement de l'Industrie et du Commerce et de l'Agriculture en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

SATURDAYS.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander, Holdings.

The Young Road.

BOMBEY CALCUTTA CANTON SHANGHAI PEKING TIENTSIN HONGKONG SAIGON YOKOHAMA KOBÉ

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer a Service of the Branches of that Institution in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, namely: BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS, JACKSON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, ATLANTA, COLUMBIA, SALT LAKE CITY, DENVER, PORTLAND, SEASIDE, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN PEDRO, VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Immovable Property, and Advances made on Pledge of Goods.

Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTS, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc. Undertaken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital " 36,000,000.

Reserve Fund " 22,100,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

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SMOKERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Always Select

The

GARRICK

SMOKING

TOBACCO

Invigorating

to
the

Nerves.



Does

not
burnor
irritate

the throat.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peking, Choo Choo, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mongtan and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs Insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au'au, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Hankow and Shanghai.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Zai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

K.ulong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ah Foo Yun Tong, from Cavite, Manila.

Huekchong, from Kobe.

Shiva, Korea Maru, from Shanghai.

T. H. KING, Act. Secy. and Cash.

Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 3d. 11k. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly in the vicinity of Hongkong, and decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak anticyclone is probably central over S. Japan, and an area of relatively low pressure extends from Annam across the Malayas to the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.54 inches against an average of 76.66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road.—E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel.—N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

October 3, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Force. Weather.

Yestock 6a 30.65 76 94 ne 1 f

Nemuro 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Hakodate 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Tokio 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Kobe 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Nagasaki 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Kagima 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Oshima 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Kakima 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Shioma 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Bonin Is. 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Whale Is. 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

Hankow 5a 30.70 75 92 ne 1 f

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 2nd Oct, 1917.

A Great Novel by Charles Dickens.

"THE CHIMES"

(IN 5 PARTS)

Pathe's British, French &
American Gazettes.

and

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

WM. R. RATHVON, C.S.B.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

THURSDAY, October 4th

1917.

AT 5.30 P.M.

NOTICES.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, BOXING

Classes for youths and boys begin this month.

TUESDAYS—General Classes

5.15—7.15 P.M.

FRIDAYS—For British youths and boys.

5.15—7.15 P.M.

Instructor—Mr. H. Marriott

"Kid" Marriott.

There will be an entrance fee and a monthly fee.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Seamen's Institute.

G. H. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No.

5 of the "DOMESTIC

CLEANLINESS AND VENTILA-

TION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every Domestic Building or part

of such Building within the

EASTERN Division of the City

of Victoria, and the EASTERN

Division of Kowloon and New

Kowloon, occupied by Members

of more than one family, except

those within the European

Reservation or in Kowloon South

of Austin Road or those parts of

a Domestic Building used as a

Shop, Office or Godown, must be

CLEANED AND LIMEWASHED

THROUGHOUT by the

owners during the months of

October and November

N.B.—The word "throughout"

used in this Notice means that

the Houses should be limewashed

in respect of all the Walls of

each Room; all Cubicles, Partitions,

Stair Casings and Stair

Linings, all Ceilings and the

undersides of Roofs in Main

Buildings, Offices and Servants'

Quarters and inclusive of Veran-

dahs.

The Backyard must have its

Containing Walls limewashed up

to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished

Woodwork in good condition,

however, need not be limewashed,

but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash

FREE OF CHARGE a limited